

LIPTON'S YACHT WRECKED

Shamrock II Encounters a Squall in the Solent.

Her Rigging Carried Away During the Storm—King Edward Aboard at the Time the Accident Occurred. Nobody on the Boat Injured.

LONDON, May 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, Shamrock II, met with further misfortune on her second trial today in the Solent, being struck by a heavy squall and practically disabled by her rigging while King Edward was aboard. Fortunately no lives were lost.

King Edward arrived at Southampton at 10:45 o'clock this morning on a special train from Waterloo station. The launch of the Erin was waiting for him and he immediately went aboard from the royal pier. The trial match of the Shamrock was scheduled to take place this afternoon, and the first part of the course was to have been a reach to the outside.

The new and old Shamrock got under way early, the Erin following them out through Southampton water on the arrival of the King. At the time there was a splendid northeasterly sailing breeze.

Suddenly a heavy squall arose. The mast, bowsprit, and all the gear of the challenger were carried away and the yacht began to drift wildly through the Solent.

The King was aboard at the time of the misfortune to Shamrock II, and when the helpless condition of the yacht was discovered there was intense excitement ashore.

A despatch from Cowes says that every spar has gone out of the challenger, and that her rigging was literally torn to pieces by the force storm. Luckily, no one on board was hurt, and it is almost a miracle that all escaped injury.

Mr. Watson, the designer, was forward among the crew when the accident happened. When signaled by the Erin, he held up his hands to indicate that there had been no fatalities. When he gave this signal there were hearty cheers aboard the Erin.

At the first available moment the King was transferred from the challenger to the Erin. The Erin then passed a line to the wrecked yacht and towed her to Southampton water.

A despatch to the Central News from Cowes says the accident to Shamrock II occurred when the challenger was coming about for the starting line close-hauled. She caught the squall full on her broadside. Her topmast buckled, the mast split, and everything above deck was carried away.

King Edward retired to the cockpit to be out of the way. The challenger heeled over to port under the weight of the falling debris. At the time of the accident King Edward and Sir Thomas Lipton were on the starboard side of the challenger, which explains their escape from injury.

Immediately after the disaster the Erin and two torpedo destroyers rushed up at full speed to render assistance, while the yawl Sybarita got out a small boat, which went alongside the disabled challenger. Captain Symcote, however, shouted out that no one had been injured, and that there was no need of assistance.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 22.—The trial match this afternoon between the Shamrock II, the challenger for the America's Cup, and Shamrock I, with the yawl Sybarita thrown in to make a display for King Edward, was brought to a calamitous end just on the verge of the starting hour. The yachts were dodging about the Solent between Osborne and Southampton water until 2 o'clock when the preparatory whistle was sounded from Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin. The imaginary line was between the steam yacht and the west Bramble buoy.

The boats were maneuvering around under racing canvas in a breeze that was pipping up hard from the east and raising a jump of sea. Four minutes before the five before the starting signal had passed and the challenger was laying off on the starboard to leeward of the line to come around for the start, with Shamrock I in her wake and the Sybarita reaching down to Bramble Buoy. The challenger was flattened over until it seemed as if half of her deck was under water. The members of the press who were on board the tug Neptune were just in the middle of speculation as to the chance of an accident when at that moment the challenger's topmast yielded, slowly at first, and then with a snap. The gaff simply buckled up like paper and the weight of the canvas and top hamper, added to the strength of the gust of wind, literally took the mast away by the boards, and almost as quickly as one could say it, the deck of the challenger was cloaked over by the sails. The topmast fragments of the mainmast and the bowsprit went over into the sea and dragging through the water.

The spectacle was an appalling one, and the first thought of those who looked upon it was for the safety of those on board. His Majesty was on the challenger, as were also Sir Thomas Lipton, Designer Watson, Captain Jamieson, and others, in addition to the crew.

There was but a moment's delay on the part of the crew in handling the overhanging wreckage, cutting off the broken pieces, and hauling the same on deck. By the time the press tug was alongside Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Jamieson were sitting composedly at the top of the companion way and the whole company was chatting at apparent ease.

Rids for a Wrecked Steamship. HONGKONG, May 22.—The wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Soborn, which went ashore at Fong-ying on April 24, was put up at auction today. The vessel was withdrawn. The cargo was also withdrawn.

\$10 to Buffalo and Return via B. & O. R. R. Through coaches and sleepers. Leave Washington 8:50 p. m., Wednesday, May 22. Returning on regular train until 4:40, inclusive. Spend Vacation Day at the Exposition.

Best Lumber up-town always and lowest prices, too, by Frank Libbey & Co.

CAILLES WILLING TO YIELD.

Word Brought by an Intermediary From the Filipino General.

MANILA, May 22.—Senor Dancel, an accredited intermediary, has returned here after having had a very satisfactory interview with the insurgent commander, General Cailles, who has been declared an outlaw. Senor Dancel says that Cailles is anxious to surrender with his entire command, provided his men are liberated as soon as they take the oath of allegiance. Cailles says that personally he is not afraid of an investigation of his various acts. He says that he never violated the laws of war and that he always showed consideration for his prisoners.

Cailles is now concentrating his entire command with a view to facilitating the surrender of all his force. He is also taking vigorous action to prevent any traitors from deserting and causing a Ladrones. Senor Dancel asserts that the surrender of Cailles will cripple General Malvar, who has been relying on the former to make diverting raids.

The Philippine Commission has its first session today since its recent trip to various parts of the archipelago. A bill was passed establishing a weather bureau, and amendments were adopted to the municipal code.

Lieutenant Townley Superintendent of the Nautical School, who was a witness in the court-martial of Capt. James C. Lipton, has been relieved after a naval investigation.

MRS. MCKINLEY'S CONDITION.

Physicians Soon to Fix the Date for the Homecoming Journey.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Mrs. McKinley has apparently improved more in health since the beginning of the week than she has done since her convalescence from the general discussion of the methods of pleading and practice to be observed. Motions to dismiss several of the petitions were submitted by Mr. Fuller, and the only ruling made by the Commission was that generally the body would not dismiss petitions for errors in pleading, but would grant permission to amend.

Mr. Fuller in arguing motions to strike out and motions to dismiss, stated that his references would apply to nearly all of the cases presented. He stated that there was a general misapprehension on the part of attorneys, of the statutes and rules of the Commission, in regard to the methods of pleading and practice to be observed, as evidenced in the form of the petitions filed.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS.

Mode of Procedure Discussed Before the Commission.

The first hearing on motions affecting claims filed with the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission was held today in the rooms of the Commission. Several motions made by Assistant Attorney General Fuller to the general discussion of the methods of pleading and practice to be observed. Motions to dismiss several of the petitions were submitted by Mr. Fuller, and the only ruling made by the Commission was that generally the body would not dismiss petitions for errors in pleading, but would grant permission to amend.

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He stated that the practices of the Commission, as contemplated in the statute creating it, should be governed by common law. If the Commission were not to be governed by the common law, Mr. Fuller suggested that it became merely an auditing board, and that he had no duties to perform as such.

He asserted that the United States was bound, willing, and only too glad to pay every claim against Spain contemplated in the Treaty of Peace founded in fact and equity. But all such claims, he said, must be proven in a legal way and governed by rules of common law.

The introduction of extraneous matter in petitions he considered a direct contravention of all proper legal form, and was possibly introduced to excite the sympathy of the Commission. Documents filed in the State Department, he urged, could not become a part of the evidence before the Commission until properly offered in evidence, subject to objection.

Mr. Fuller quoted from the proceedings of the House of Representatives when the bill creating the Commission was under discussion, and noted the correction of a clause in the Senate resolution, giving discretionary powers to the Commission in the matter of practice and the consideration of claims. This amendment of the original bill, he said, was with a view to instituting the rules of common law in the matter of practice and the consideration of claims.

In a motion made to dismiss a claim, Mr. Fuller demanded that in cases where damage to property was done by both insurgent forces and by Spanish forces, the damage done by each force should be definitely separated.

I. G. Rodriguez, Mr. Butler, of New York, and several other attorneys, representing claimants, opposed the position taken by the Assistant Attorney General on the points, but no serious adverse discussion was presented. Several of the attorneys have amended their petitions by Mr. Fuller. The Commission refused to rule on all cases except in the tentative position in regard to the dismissal of petitions received above.

The Commission has directed the clerk to notify attorneys, that petitions should be addressed to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, stating that the United States is the only defendant, and each case should be entitled as follows: "A. B. (claimant) against the United States."

Moderation of expression in reference to any action Government should be observed in the petitions, pleadings, evidence, and briefs before the Commission. Petitions should not be accompanied by exhibits which it would not be proper to file in ordinary judicial proceedings. Parties heretofore filed which do not conform to the foregoing suggestions should be corrected.

Ordered to Command Gunboats. The Navy Department today ordered Commander Harry Knox to command the gunboat Concord. Commander William Swift is ordered to the gunboat Princeton, and Commander Charles G. Bowman will take command of the gunboat Don Juan de Austria.

\$10 to Buffalo and Return via B. & O. R. R. Through coaches and sleepers. Leave Washington 8:50 p. m., Wednesday, May 22. Returning on regular train until 4:40, inclusive. Spend Vacation Day at the Exposition.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE

Negotiations in Progress Through-out the Country.

The Conflict Likely to End This Week—Forty Thousand Men Still Out—An Important Conference to Be Held in New York Tonight.

The present indications are that the machinists' strike will be over by the last of the week. This statement was made by James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, today, after he had received telegraphic communications as to the situation throughout the country.

About the same number, 40,000 men, that he estimated to be, on strike yesterday, remain out today, but negotiations are everywhere pending, except along the Pacific Coast and in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Dayton, Hamilton, and Alliance, Ohio. In these two general districts the fight is more stubborn, owing, probably, Mr. O'Connell said, to sympathy between employers and the strikers. He believes there are agreements in these places among the employers to stand firm for a week, or for a longer definite period, before making overtures.

In the Kansas City district, he said, the employers have given way, and nine firms in that city signed yesterday, receiving back into their shops about 200 men of the 500 that went out.

There will be a conference tonight at the Astor House, New York, between the National Trade Association, the employers of New York, and the machinists of New York, and the machinists of District No. 15 of the International Machinists. The employers in District No. 2 include:

E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cooke Locomotive and Machine Company, Paterson, N. J.; Benjamin Eastwood Company, Paterson, N. J.; W. A. Fletcher Company, Hoboken, N. J.; Garvin Machine Company, New York; Holly Manufacturing Company, Lockport, N. Y.; Hewes & Phillips Iron Works, Newark, N. J.; Iroquois Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York; Payne Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Quintard Iron Works, New York; John Royle & Sons, Paterson, N. J.; Snow Steam Pump Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. B. See Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Watson Stillman Company, New York; Watts Campbell Company, Newark, N. J.; Henry R. Worthington, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Watson Machine Company, Paterson, N. J.; Seneca Falls Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Otis Elevator Company, New York; McIntosh, Seymour & Company, Auburn, N. Y.; Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; Krausnick-Pesant Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Niagara Machine and Tool Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; James Reilly Repair and Supply Company, New York; American Fire Engine Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Gleason Tool Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. & F. Brown Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; General Incandescent Arc Light Company, New York, and Knowlton & Beach, Rochester, N. Y.

Similar conferences have been called for and are in progress all over the country, Mr. O'Connell said.

BUFFALO SWITCHMEN OUT.

Lehigh Valley Men Do Not Like Police Surveillance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—Late last night a Buffalo strike was launched that threatens more serious consequences than any declared thus far. The switchmen employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about one hundred in all, went out while the machinists were considering their strike at a meeting in International Hall. The excuse given by the switchmen for striking is that they did not like the police surveillance imposed by the road under the pretext that it was made necessary by the machinists' strike.

It is asserted, however, that the real reason is that the switchmen have gone out on a sympathetic strike with the machinists. This assertion is borne out by the admission of labor people that the switchmen have made no demands for increased pay or shorter hours and have no grievances whatsoever. In substantiation of their contention that the police are the cause of the trouble, it is said, will return to work as soon as the police guards are withdrawn from the yards. The road is not inconvenienced seriously thus far by the strike.

In the yards of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad police also are patrolling and no strike has been declared. Machinists of the Lehigh Valley are surprised if the switchmen went on strike there for similar reasons. The situation regarding the machinists' strike is about the same as yesterday, except that the strikers are being more active because non-union men are being employed in many of the shops. This is the case at the Buffalo Pitts Company, where the non-union men outnumber the union men. The strikers are being more active because non-union men are being employed in many of the shops. This is the case at the Buffalo Pitts Company, where the non-union men outnumber the union men.

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A STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Six Hundred Employees Leave the Excelsior Colliery.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 22.—Six hundred men and boys went on a strike at the Excelsior colliery this morning through sympathy with 500 employees of the Corbin colliery, operated by A. Robertson & Co. The employees of the latter went on strike yesterday for the observance of the semi-monthly pay law. The Excelsior is also controlled by the above company.

HIGHER WAGES DEMANDED.

New England Iron Molders Ask for an Increase.

TAUNTON, Mass., May 22.—The iron molders employed in the various foundries of this city and vicinity have made a formal demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

No action will be taken by the workmen until a reply is received from the New England Manufacturers Association.

The "Royal Limited." Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The most daylight train in the world, leaves B. & O. R. R. station, N. J. ave. and C. St., Washington, daily 3 p. m., arrives New York 8 p. m. Splendid coaches, buffet and observation buffet cars, and unexcelled dining and cafe service.

No. 1 Flooring, perfect, \$2.00 per 100 sq. ft.; try it; see it! 6th and N. Y. ave.

LOCAL MACHINISTS GO OUT.

Thirty Men Quit Work at the Cahill Typewriter Plant.

Thirty men employed by the Cahill Electric Typewriter Company, quit work this morning. This was the first local difficulty resulting from the demands made by machinists all over the country for a shorter working day and more pay.

The disagreement between the Cahill Company and its employees was as to the hours, overtime wages, and the apprenticeship indenture and regulation. The men have been seeking a conference for several days. This morning they went to the Cahill plant and presented their demands, asking that they be signed. According to the statement of the men, their employers refused to have anything to do with the committee, and not only refused to sign, but refused to look at the paper or read its provisions.

Later in the day J. J. Conolly and P. J. Conlon, members of the executive committee of the International Association of Machinists, were sent by President O'Connell to the head of the concern to attempt to bring about a settlement. They were unsuccessful.

As the committee representing the men received such a cold greeting, and were told to get their propositions considered, the strikers decided to hold a meeting. There are no propositions at a further meeting under consideration. The difficulty as to hours concerns an extra hour and a half per week that the work beyond that specifically required in the body of the agreement. The document first states that the men shall work fifty-four hours and later on provides for an additional hour and a half. It is upon the pay they are to receive for this extra hour and a half that the men desire to reach an agreement with their employers.

It was impossible this morning to get a statement of the situation from Mr. Cahill. There is no word from the members of the Cahill Union in this regard. The strikers in the Government employ.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

Hopes of an Early Settlement of the Strike.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The prospects of a speedy settlement of the machinists' strike seem particularly bright today and night. It is hoped that the settlement will be reached before the end of the week. Definite steps have been taken to bring the representatives of the employers and machinists together for a conference at which this question will be discussed thoroughly and it is hoped, will be avoided in the other cases.

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FIVE CADETS DISMISSED

Action Taken on the Uprising at West Point.

Six Students at the Institution Suspended Without Pay Until April 1, 1902—Colonel Mills' Report on the Insubordination at the Academy.

In accordance with the decision reached yesterday after a conference with Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, Secretary Root this morning issued an order dismissing five of the cadets concerned in the recent trouble at the Academy, when a field gun was trained on the quarters occupied by Colonel Mills. Six cadets were suspended without pay until April 1, 1902.

The official order follows:

"Washington, May 22, 1901.

"By direction of the President, the following named cadets of the second class, United States Military Academy, are, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Academy, dismissed from service."

"The following named cadets of the United States Military Academy, are, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Academy, suspended without pay until April 1, 1902:

"Second Class—Olan C. Alshire, Benjamin F. McClellan, James A. Shannon, and Charles Telford.

"Third Class—T. S. N. Gimpelring, Harry Hawley.

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

"By command of Lieutenant General Mills.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. A."

The homes of the cadets dismissed and suspended, with the Congressional districts from which they were appointed, are as follows:

Dismissed—Henry L. Bowley, Crete, Nebraska; John A. Cleveland, Linden, First Congressional district of Alabama; Trautgott F. Keller, New York city, Seventh Congressional district of New York; Raymond A. Linton, Saginaw, Eighth Congressional district of Michigan; Birchie O. Mahaffey, Texas, Fourth Congressional district of Texas.

Suspended—Second class—Olan C. Alshire, La Harpe, Fifteenth Congressional district of Illinois; Benjamin F. McClellan, Tallahassee, Fifth Congressional district of Louisiana; James A. Shannon, Duluth, Sixth Congressional district of Minnesota; Charles Telford, Bonifield, Congressional district of Utah. Third class—Thomas N. Gimpelring, Dayton, Third Congressional district of Ohio; Harry Hawley, Troy, Nineteenth Congressional district of New York.

The summary action on the part of the President meets with general favor among the War Department officials and among officers stationed here. Colonel Mills will return to West Point today. He is said to be pleased with the result of his visit, and believes the action taken yesterday will put an end to uprisings and hazing.

Colonel Mills' report on the insubordination at the Academy was given out by Secretary Root this afternoon, and is as follows:

"Headquarters, United States Military Academy.

"West Point, N. Y., May 15.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C."

"I have the honor to report that at dusk on the evening of April 5, 1901, immediately after the dismissal of the battalion of cadets on its return from supper, a large number of cadets became engaged in an insubordinate demonstration directed at the Superintendent of the Military Academy. The demonstration took place in the main saltpore of cadet barracks, then in the area of the barracks, and in the plain north of barracks, and finally, in front of the superintendent's quarters. It consisted of cheers, ending with the names of two recently punished cadets; several profane yells directed at the superintendent; and the moving of the revolver from its accustomed place to a position on the plain immediately in front of the superintendent's quarters. At the door of which the muzzle was pointed.

"The pretext for this demonstration was a punishment awarded Cadet Robert R. Linton, second class, on March 2, 1901, for a violation of the regulations of the Academy. It consisted of cheers, ending with the names of two recently punished cadets; several profane yells directed at the superintendent; and the moving of the revolver from its accustomed place to a position on the plain immediately in front of the superintendent's quarters. At the door of which the muzzle was pointed.

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